

# THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

## AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

Vol. I.]

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1813.

[ No. 39.

### THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

### AMERICAN REGISTER,

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#### AGENTS

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Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.

### Official.

#### HEAD QUARTERS.

Baltimore, May 8, 1813.

SIR—It becomes my duty to represent to your excellency, that a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of Havre-de Grace for the last fifteen years named O'Neale, has been recently taken in arms and in defence of his property and family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic Majesty's fleet serving under your command; and that the said O'Neale has been menaced with immediate and capital punishment, as a traitor to the government of his Britannic Majesty, on the ground of his being by birth an Irishman. Nothing in the course of public duty would be more painful to me than the obligation of resorting to the law of retaliation on this or any other occasion; but, sir, in the event of O'Neale's execution, painful as may be the duty, it becomes unavoidable; & I am authorized and commanded to state to your excellency, that two British subjects shall be selected by lot or otherwise, and immediately executed.

It is for your excellency to choose whether a character of such barbarism be or be not given to the war waged under your immediate direction.

I beg, sir, that you will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my very great respect and consideration.

HENRY MILLER.

Brigadier General.

His Excellency Sir John Borlase Warren.

His Majesty's ship San Domingo.

Chesapeake, May 10, 1813.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 8th instant, respecting a man named O'Neale, taken by the detachment from the squadron, under the orders of Rear Admiral Cockburn. This man has been released up-

on the application of the magistrates of Havre de Grace, on parole. I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained, to account to his sovereign and country for being in arms against the British colors.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, your most obedient,  
Humble servant,  
JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

#### FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

Some remarks, which I heard made in a tavern, on my proposition, as stated in your last paper, for enrolling the male citizens into a body of minute-men, has induced the following additional observations.

The difficulty, and in the opinion of one wise-acre, the impracticability of regulating, so as to render useful, such a large body of men, rising suddenly *en masse*, was urged as an objection to the formation of minute men. I would ask, whether the difficulty of advancing on an extended theatre, for the purpose of opposing an enemy, can be productive of more confusion, than would arise from the call of the citizens to quench a midnight fire in a narrow street? certainly, the confusion, in this latter case, would be much the greatest, supposing that in both instances, the organization were equally deficient. If, then, we see several fire-men advancing regularly, through a crowded & narrow lane, and there proceeding coolly & orderly in the execution of their duty, why might not a like order be observed on any other occasion?

I already intimated that the plan of operations should be devised or known only to the proper officers; and the people should only have to execute what might be directed. A certain organization and degree of discipline would be necessary, but not that each indivi-



dual should be acquainted with the general plan of defence.

It must be supposed that the general officer, commanding the harbour and forts, is already acquainted with the actual militia force of the city; and that the necessary understanding exists between him and the respective commanders of regiments, so as to render their aid promptly efficient, at a moment's notice, and that the militia companies of the city may be already considered as formed into corps of minute-men.

The number of male citizens, excused by law from militia duty, would be a valuable addition to the already organized force, they consist of:

Young men between the ages of 16, and 18,

Old men, above the age of 45,

Judicial officers,

Citizens of other states, sojourning in New-York,

Officers and seamen of merchant vessels,

Militia officers of this or other states not attached to any regiment,

Citizens excused from duty.

A meeting in each ward would soon determine the number of men of the above descriptions. They might be formed into companies of about 20 men each, under command of an officer to be elected from themselves; and a place of rendez-vous appointed to which all would repair on a public alarm or at a particular call. The general officer should be apprized of the number of each company, the name and residence of its officer, and the place of rendez-vous. This would complete the organization, and the General would know how and from whence he could draw the means of defending the city in case of attack. The men, assembled at their respective places of rendez-vous would be ready to act under their own officer or any other to whose command they might be assigned.

In like manner the companies, from the country, might have places of rendez-vous, with which the general would be acquainted; and, the better to avoid confusion, these should not be within the crowded parts of the city, but rather in some of the fields outside the lamp-districts.

Fire-men, although exempt from military duty, should also be formed into corps of minute men, but kept distinct, and the General made acquainted with their particular duty, so that they might be kept so embodied, and so near the city as to be ready to attend the quenching of fires, should any occur.

Foreigners of known attachment to the United States, should not be refused,

and it would be prudent, on such an occasion, that they be divided among the different companies of citizens, rather than have them formed into distinct companies.

As a necessary preparation for calling out minute-men, the general officer should be fully informed as to the quantity of arms in each man's hands, in order that the necessary quantity may be prepared, in the event of an attack on the city.

CAUTUS.

## The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1813.

We stop the press to announce that the siege of Fort Meigs has been raised. General Harrison was at Lower Sandusky, the 13th May, and General Clay at fort Meigs. The American loss during the siege, was 81 killed and 149 wounded, including the militia under General Clay. General Harrison's letter will appear in our next.

**NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.**—To the exclusion of much less important matter prepared for this day, we give a detailed account of all the information that has reached us from the *North-Western Army*. It would be more in accordance with the plan of this paper to wait for authentic information, but the public anxiety must be gratified, as far as possible.—There will be found much cause for lamentation, but none for despair. The Generals, Officers and Soldiers of the North-Western Army are covering themselves with glory; and will, very probably, in a few days, dissolve the connection between the British and Indians; and victoriously plant the American standard in the enemy's country. Fort Meigs or Malden must fall.

**O'NEALE, THE HERO OF HAVRE DE GRACE.**—The infamous, base, and barbarous attack on, and burning of Havre de Grace will never be mentioned in history, without connecting with it the name of the intrepid O'Neal. Perfectly characteristic of his countrymen was the conduct of this noble son of Erin. Fifteen years residence in America did not eradicate the memory of the wrongs inflicted on his native country by the persecuting zeal of its infuriate masters. Fifteen years residence in his adopted country taught him the value of liberty; and faithfully did he stand in its defence, when the foe approached. It is probable that the retreat of the militia, which O'Neal calls cowardly, was the result of prudence; as a resistance to superior numbers might have appeared to them useless.

Admiral Warren in his reply to general Miller says "I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained, to account to his sovereign and country for being in arms against the British colors." It may be that the admiral did not know that O'Neal was an Irishman; but, certainly, had he known it, O'Neal would not be punished, as insinuated by the Admiral. The threat was intended to intimidate Irishmen from doing their duty, but it will not succeed; and

should admiral Warren continue to burn villages, he will probably find many O'Neales among his opposers and prisoners.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. John O'Neal, who was taken at Havre de Grace, bravely fighting alone in the cause of his adopted country, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated. "Havre de Grace, May 10.*

"No doubt before this, you have heard of my defeat. On the 3d inst. we were attacked by 15 English barges at break of day. They were not discovered by the sentry until they were close to the town. We had a small breast work erected, with two 6 and one 9 pounder in it; and I was stationed at one of the guns. When the alarm was given I ran to the battery, and found but one man there, and two or three came afterwards. After firing a few shots they retreated, and left me alone in the battery. The grape shot flew very thick about me. I loaded the gun myself, without any one to serve the vent, which you know was very dangerous, and fired her, when she recoiled and ran over my thigh.

"I retreated down town, and joined Mr. Barnes at the nail manufactory, with a musket, and fired on the barges while we had ammunition, and then retreated to the commons where I kept waving my hat to the militia who had run away, to come to our assistance; they, however, proved cowardly, and would not come back. At the same time an English officer on horse back, followed by the marines, rode up, and took me with two muskets in my hand I was carried on board the Maidstone frigate, where I remained until released, 3 days since."

**IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—The imperial parliament has, it appears, agreed to take into consideration, the claim of the Irish Roman Catholics, to an entire emancipation, which, according to parliamentary phraseology, means neither more nor less, than putting them on a political level with other Irishmen of different religious persuasions. Whether it be meant to amuse the Catholics for a few months, by a mere "consideration" of their political disqualifications; or to really remove the present invidious distinctions, must soon be known. It is indeed very desirable to remove the disqualifications, because the irreligious antipathies, engendered by the penal laws, must cease to exist, whenever their foundation is sapped. But here ends all the advantage that can, at this day, arise from a repeal of those penal statutes, which were inflicted on Ireland by the "bulwark of religion." The law may say, that Roman Catholics shall be no longer excluded from parliament; but, where is the parliament? It has been long since excluded or rather stolen from Ireland. As well might Admiral Cockburn say to the inhabitants of Havre de Grace "return to your homes," after their houses were burned.

But why, this growing liberality of a British parliament? Is George the 4th. more virtuous than Henry 8th? Are his ministers wiser than those of Elizabeth? Is the imperial parliament more independent than those former parliaments which voted away the rights of Irishmen? Are the Catholics become less Irish or more English; are they less prone to resistance, or, as Castlereagh would call it, rebellion? The change in British professions, towards Irish Catholics, has not its foundation in any of these causes, but in the salutary



## ELECTION.

## MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties,	Tompkins,	Van Ransselaer.
Albany,		1174
Rensselaer,		853
Orange,	1198	
Schenectady,	29	
Queens,		302
Kings,		22
Saratoga,	338	
Montgomery,		221
Columbia,		515
Herkimer,	150	
New-York,		373
Green,		244
Rockland,	451	
Delaware,	510	
Richmond,	43	
Otsego,		50
Broome,		80
Cayuga,	1273	
Ontario,		50
Onondaga,	209	
Seneca,	600	
Genesee,	300	
Niagara,	300	
Ulster and Sullivan,	317	
Chenango,	413	
Lewis,	100	
Oneida,		600
Tioga,	300	
Putnam,	150	
Schoharie,	170	

Republican Senators are elected in the Southern, Middle, and Western districts; which makes a republican gain of three in the Senate. The assembly will be federal by a small majority—the Council of appointment must be republican.

## Summary.

The eastern states are suffering severely for want of provisions, occasioned by the intercepting of the coasting trade—a fair comment on the tory proposition, to form a northern confederacy, distinct from the southern states.

The British squadron in Lynhaven-Bay, has received a large accession to its strength—15 ships of the line and 20 other vessels, are said to have arrived.

## FOREIGN.

We must, this week, compress the mass of foreign intelligence, into the following brief notice.

An Austrian envoy has arrived in London with, as is generally believed, a proposition for a general peace.

Several petitions, in favour of peace with America, have been presented to the Imperial Parliament, from the manufacturing towns in England.

An address to the Princess of Wales had been voted by the Common Hall, in London, and was to be presented by the Lord Mayor, &c.—Similar addresses were expected from various parts of England—the infamous attempt of the Prince Regent to blast the character of his amiable consort, has excited general indignation.

The King of Prussia has united his destiny with that of Russia, and has declared war against France.

facts, that Irishmen, of all religious persuasions are gradually becoming an undivided people; and, from the resulting union of sentiment and power, arises a dread that the PEOPLE might demand what could not be withheld, "an armed nation (said Mr. Fox) cannot be conquered;" and, certainly, six millions of Irishmen, if united, cannot be dictated to by ten millions of Englishmen.

**A BRITISH ARMY.**—A British army is according to late accounts to be transported to Germany to co-operate with a proposed insurrection for the purpose of restoring the bishoprick of Osnaburg to the pious Duke of York. What a glorious reign is that of his present august, British, majesty; how connected with insurrection and rebellion every where. La Vande, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Poland &c. may even in Ireland. It is a fact that the agents of British government in Ireland actually excited rebellion for political purposes. On one occasion a rebellion, having for its object the defeat of an application of the Catholics, originated in the neighbourhood of Collin the residence of John Foster the great champion of persecution, and was observed gradually to extend itself into the province of Connaught, where, when it effected the designed purpose, it was stopped by the sword and the halberd. The rebellion of 1798, which had nearly terminated British dominion in Ireland, was, in its first stage, promoted by British agents, in order to secure the union which Lord Cornwallis was then engaged in effecting.

An insurrection of the black slaves of the South and the fanatical zealots of the east is a part of the war-system against America; but it will not succeed here, and England must earn peace, by being just to America, or she will die by the hands of freemen. Americans cannot be divided—cannot be conquered.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman, lately removed to Connecticut, to his friend in this City.*

"Here I am, settled in the land of steady habits, and if my neighbours deserve the appellation of steady, I must be the most unsteady of mortals, for I know nothing more the reverse of another, than I am the reverse of the steady habits of some of my neighbours. I am told, that I cannot succeed here, and that I will get no business, unless I become a federalist—I am, as you know, already a federalist, and have always been so, but I must protest, I am not a federalist, according to the tenets of my federal neighbours. I was opposed to declaring war, and, had I a vote in the Senate, I would have voted for peace, not because I did not see sufficient provocation for war, but that I believed our object might be obtained by negotiation; but, war being declared, I could not wish to see it favorable to the enemy. My federalism is and always has been American, I am sorry to be obliged to confess that the federalism of New-England is not American. It is, for this reason, that I differ and will continue to differ with my eastern neighbours. I tell them that I am a federalist, but when I exult in an American victory, I am called democrat. In my anger, on one of these occasions, I called my neighbour a tory, and was nigh getting my head broken. You are not however, to conclude from this, that I am not still a federalist—I am indeed, and will continue one."

The Empress of FRANCE was invested with the authority of Regent of the Empire, and took the oath of office, at Paris, on the 20th March.

The French papers contain the address of the Legislative body to Bonaparte and his reply. The emperor was to take the command of his armies for the defence of his empire.—An overthrow of the united powers of England, Russia, and Prussia was expected, but the great man himself hints at the possibility that the armies will have to "defend their territory, or the independence of my (his) crown" Popular insurrections against Bonaparte were expected to take place in several places on the continent. The Duke of Cumberland was spoken of as commander of a British expedition to the North of Germany.

## Extracts.

—Buffaloe, May 11.

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

An express arrived in this village on Friday last, in three days from Cleveland, Ohio, he is the bearer of despatches from Major Jessup, Dep. Quar. Master General, Cleveland, to Maj. Gen. Lewis, the contents of which we have not learned. He brings the following very interesting information from Gen. Harrison's Army: The express mail from Washington City to Fort Meigs, left Lower Sandusky on the 29th April and proceeded under cover of the woods to within about a half a mile of the Fort, their progress being obstructed by a large party of British and Indians, who had completely invested the Fort. The mail-carrier and his companion, after continuing most of the day concealed in the vicinity of the Fort, and finding every effort to gain admittance prove abortive, they thought it prudent to return. At the distance of about two miles and a half from the Fort, on their way back, they were fired upon by a party of Indians who lay in ambush, but receiving no injury, made their escape, the mail together with their horses fell into the hands of the Indians. They arrived at Sandusky on the 3d inst. We understand that a large party of British and Indians made an attack upon Fort Meigs on the 29th ult. with artillery and small arms, which was spiritedly returned from the Fort; the action still continued on the 2d inst. the day the mail was taken. Gen. Harrison has about 1500 effective men in the Fort which is well supplied; the force of the enemy unknown but considerably superior.

By the politeness of Judge Granger, we are enabled to add the following letter in confirmation of the above.



*Illion, May 3, 1813.*

Erastus Granger, Esq.

Dear Sir—I left Lower Sandusky about eight o'clock this morning. The British have attacked Gen. Harrison at the Miami Rapids; the attack commenced on Thursday, about the middle of the day, & was continued when I left Sandusky. Mr. Titus Hayes went from Sandusky on Thursday for Miami, but could not get through; he got on Friday morning within a quarter of a mile of the fort; he thinks it completely invested; there was a continual discharge of cannon and small arms. We know not the force on either side; we hope Harrison will hold it out, but are not without fears of a defeat. It is the opinion of many that the British have drawn all their forces from below, for this attack.

Yours, in haste,

CALVIN PEASE.

#### NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

*Chilicothe, May 10.*

An express arrived yesterday from the army, bringing the important intelligence contained in the following letters. We have only time to add, that we hope that the numerous reinforcements now on their march to join Harrison, will arrive at the Rapids before the enemy effect their retreat; in which case we may venture to predict that Malden will be ours before the 1st of June.

*Extract of a letter from the Post-Master in Franklinton to the Post-Master in this place, who has politely favored us with a copy of it, dated*

FRANKLINTON, May 9.

"While writing, news has arrived from fort Meigs, which is lamentable. The British cannon spiked, and forty prisoners—*contra*, 650 Kentucky militia killed or taken. The fort was yet safe on the 5th, I have not learnt the particulars; but you will receive them no doubt by the mail.

"The Chilicothe volunteer horsemen arrived here this evening."

*Extract of a letter from a member of the Chilicothe Guard, dated.*

Head Quarters, Sandusky,  
8th May, 1813.

An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs and brings the commanding General's letters to the Governor and Secretary of War. They contain in substance the following account of their proceedings up to the 5th inst.—They (the enemy) invested the Fort on the 26th ult. but did nothing except a little shooting with small arms until the 1st of May, when the cannonade commenced from our side, while the enemy were erecting and preparing their batteries, two on the opposite side and one on this side the Miami river. Gen. Clay

sant an express to the commanding General, informing him of his approach and requesting orders. The General immediately sent him orders to land his force [coming down in boats] on the opposite shore, and attack the British batteries at a given hour, when the general designed a sortie on the battery on this side, which was commanded by Col. Miller, of the 19th United States infantry.

Both were completely successful. General Clay drove the enemy and spiked seven pieces of artillery; but unfortunately when the militia are successful they have too much confidence; They remained on the ground, amused by the manœuvring of the British until attacked by their force united with the savages, and of about 800 but 150 escaped, the rest were killed or taken prisoners. They had been repeatedly called to from the Fort to leave the position, embark and come in. Kentucky seems to suffer on all occasions. Col. Miller took two pieces of artillery and about 50 prisoners, among whom were two British officers, lieutenants, and brought them into the fort with very little loss. It is believed some of Gen. Clay's men escaped and retreated towards Defiance. Only about ten men have been killed in the Fort, and the Gen. has the fullest confidence of holding out until the reinforcements arrive to compel the enemy to raise the siege. Capt. McCulloch was killed in the fort, a brother of him who fell at Brownstown. It is believed that Tecumseh is among the slain. He was seen riding, (or an Indian chief who the British prisoners upon being asked, said was Tecumseh) was immediately fired upon by a party of our men and fell.

The general writes, that the Indians were retiring. On the whole, I consider the result equal to a victory. If reinforcements arrive as we expect, Malden may be captured at the Rapids. We have about 500 men here, and expect more; we shall probably move on to-morrow. More will join us at Lower Sandusky—we may probably make a force of near 1000. If the enemy remain five days, they will probably be accounted for in a way they little expect.

*Zaneville, May 12.*

*Recent occurrences*—On Monday evening last, Lieut. Van Horn returned express from Gen. Cass, bringing orders to Major Munson for Capt. Cairn's company to march immediately to Delaware; also inviting as many volunteers as could be raised forthwith, to repair to the frontiers; stating that the news from the Rapids was most disastrous.—It was also stated, with some degree of probability, that the Kentuckians, under

Gen. Clay, had been all cut off, except 200 men.

Two mounted volunteer corps are rapidly raising in this county; the one east of the river by col. R. M'Connel, and that west of the river by major S. C. Smith; which we understand, will march in 2 or 3 days. An honorable display of patriotism is almost universal.

Last evening intelligence of a most pleasing nature arrived at this place from Fort Meigs, that general Harrison had got possession of the British cannon, viz. seven 18 pounders and 6 howitzers, which he had obtained by means of a sally from the fort, and at the expense of 200 men. This information came through such a channel that little doubt can be entertained of its correctness.

From Coshocton, we learn, that nearly 100 mounted volunteers have marched from that place to the frontiers, comprising almost all the first characters in the country.

*Further Particulars.*—By Mr. Wm. Cummings, who arrived here this morning direct from Chilicothe, we are informed, that just before he left that place, an express arrived from General Harrison, with whom he conversed, and from whom he received the following particulars which were immediately published in hand-bills at Chilicothe; that General Clay, with his troops, arrived within about 3 miles of fort Meigs, at Wayne's old camping ground: that he was ordered to cross the Maumee with 8 hundred men, in order to spike or take the cannon of the enemy, which were placed opposite to fort Meigs, while Col. Miller, should attack the enemy's batteries on this side the river; that Col. Miller succeeded in his attack took the British cannon and about 30 prisoners; that the Kentuckians, after a desperate fight, routed the enemy on the other side of the river, and having spiked their cannon, were ordered into fort Meigs—but conceiving victory complete, they indulged in rejoicing, &c. until they were attacked by the British and Indians, and all cut off but about 150.

#### IMPORTANT!

*Chilicothe, (Ohio) May 11.*

*Copy of a letter from William Creighton Jun Esq. dated Upper Sandusky, May 8.*

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—we can now muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong; the Governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from General Harrison with dispatches for this post, dated the



6th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns shewed themselves opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in rear of the fort.—On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries & kept up an incessant & tremendous fire, from 5 2 and 8 2 inch howitzers, one 24 pounder, and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls during that period showered in the fort, but little execution was done; only 8 or 10 men killed during that period in the fort. Silas M'Cullough, a brave and gallant man, is among the slain. On the night of the 3d the enemy erected a gun & mortar battery on this side of the river, within 150 yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About twelve o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from Gen. Clay, to inform the general of his approach, and that he would reach fort Meigs in about two hours. Gen. Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to Gen. Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon, and destroy the artillery, Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack, did not reach the landing until 9 o'clock—this, however did not prevent them from making the attempt, & never was any thing more completely successful; the 4 batteries were immediately taken possession, and their defenders driven off and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful, proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up; a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and the river where they would have been under cover of our cannon, but about 150 only out of nearly 800, effected their escape to the boats.—When the balance of Gen. Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians.—General Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 19th U. S. regt. about, 100 twelve months volunteers, and some militia;

they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on the side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American arms. The detachment under Col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by Gen. Harrison would have been accomplished.

Gen. Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons! She has bled freely, yea, profusely, during this war.—*Gaz Extra.*

[Another letter published in the same paper corroborates the above in every essential particular.

—  
*From the National Intelligencer.*

—  
*Addressed to the Irish citizens of the United States of America.*

In reviewing the history of the governments of Europe, perhaps there is no period which so strongly excites the interest and sympathy of an American as the present. His own nation involved in a contest with the proudest and most imperious government in Europe—that kingdom holding out pretensions and enforcing measures hostile to our rights and our sovereignty—her sister kingdom convulsed with civil discontent, and oppressed with foreign domination, calls loudly on the feelings of every man who cherishes a fondness for freedom and civil liberty.

It was a beneficent dispensation of Providence, that at a period when the monarchs of Europe were corrupt—the religion of those kingdoms cruel and oppressive—the civil policy partial and unjust, that a soil was discovered to which the afflicted might flee—to which the injured might repair as an asylum from the rod of the oppressor. **THIS ASYLUM IS AMERICA.** & ever through the administrations of this country have its ministers and its laws been charita-

ble to those who seek in its bosom a retreat from public persecution and private misery. With sincere delight ought you more particularly to view with gratitude and fervid admiration the administration and generous political hospitality of that man, who, in his inaugural communication to the Representative Body of this nation, said "that America ought ever to be a bosom for oppressed humanity." This sentiment, so manly and so dignified, has been construed into a partiality for an emigration, which, (in the language of the opposers of our Republican administration) will be dangerous and destructive, but which in reality proceed from a heart replete with a sympathy, not often evinced in this corrupt and dissolute age. It was the effusion of a soul strongly attached to the free & holy institutions of his country—it was not fancy—it was not the delusive dream of an Utopian intellect—it was no project of impolicy—it was no theme of frozen patriotism. No, fellow-citizens—he viewed the extensive soil on which he trod as the inheritance of the wretched, not of the proud—he viewed the government, at the head of which the suffrage of his countrymen had placed him, as a government under which the industrious and forlorn could enjoy the blessings of liberty—the fruits of honest application. In the long train of enormities which have marked the administrations of the monarchy of Great Britain, no man can find one so unfeeling and perfidious as the subjugation of Irish, and the extinction of Irish liberty—that nation once great and independent—that people once loyal and brave is now groaning under the rotten, the almost blighted pride of the Brunswick Princes. With that honest and just indignation which marks the character of a generous and noble people, your countrymen have resisted the long pressure of calamity and governmental abuse, they have seen their dearest citizens inhumanly, and I say with confidence illegally sentenced, and illegally dragged to the scaffold—they have seen in the judicial proceedings of the Viceroyalty of Ireland, unprecedented partiality, corruption and tyranny—they have seen a nation, once a member of the great monarchical body of Europe, reduced to a starved and a dejected sisterhood, her religion contemned, her civil privileges trampled on, her rights proscribed and her altars defiled. I say these things without fear or apprehension, for the discerning eye of this age, and the candid pen of the historian will perpetuate the sufferings of the Irish nation. I will ask any man has the crown of England shewn that sympathy for



your situation, or that solicitude for your interests, which became it either as the Executive organ of government or as the great chief of three sister kingdoms, united under one common sceptre? No. From Ireland England draws vast resources: resources which contribute largely to support the civil government of the kingdom—the extended military establishments in her colonies—and lastly to support that pride and glory which aims at universal power and indiscriminate sacrifice of sovereignty.

I myself have seen the Irish subjects of the crown of England bravely exposing their lives and constitutions to the inclement regions of both the Indies.—I have seen them participate in the hard military toils in common with British subjects. I have seen them suffer and I have seen them sacrificed.

To a people who so far devote their riches and population to the support and aggrandizement of England, one would suppose that the government of that country would look with a more fond and feeling eye on the distress and deprivations which tyranny has inflicted—but here the sympathetic spirit of man is confounded, and his pious hopes rebuked. It is now three hundred years since that once noble and independent people has been subjected to British tyranny & English caprice—and in this period perhaps no people ever contributed more to the funds, the power and the interests of England than the Irish nation. But in her gigantic power she has lost sight of that just love for the sister kingdom—in her ambition she has trespassed on the rights of man, and in her nation she has driven her subjects and her sons to a country which I sincerely hope will ever be a retreat for the fatherless and poor. You are in a country which affords plenty, and live under a government which proffers honors to the able, and blessings to the industrious. It is with hearty joy and unfeigned admiration I see you zealously engaged in the support of, not only our national government, but engaged in common with the native Americans in carrying into effect the objects of the present war—a war righteous and proper. Persecuted by the unrelenting and inexorable tyranny of your mother kingdom—driven from the earth which nurtured your fathers, you here find a government free and a people generous; and with a just basis for hopes that you will ever afford a proportion of your power in aid of the government in her pretension in peace and in war. I hope also that you will ever entertain that pure and proud sense of the rights of man, and the inestimable blessings founded on those rights. England in the tu-

mults of Europe, and opposing the justly founded pretensions of this country.—England must find her fountains fail, and her subjects distracted—her power is too mighty and her government too decrepid to support a conflict which calls into requisition every nerve and every resource which her corruption can furnish. With this aged and colossal power, we as citizens in common are called on to contend—and in imitation of the sentiments lately manifested by our great and patriotic chief magistrate let us all display a firmness and evidence a readiness to act in concert with his councils—they are councils which if neglected & thwarted will proceed our destruction, but if supported and followed, will perpetuate our independence and sovereignty in this unexpected and dreadful conflict. N G M. S.

#### BRITISH HOSPITALITY

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR—I have just seen the following paragraph in the *Columbian Centinel* of the 14th inst. printed at Boston, and think it my duty to make some remarks on the misrepresentations (to call them by no harsher name) which it contains. It appears to have been taken from a New-York paper; but this is the first moment it has met my eye, or it should have been sooner noticed by me.

“NEW YORK, April, 20.

“TOBIAS LEAR, esq. late our consul in ALGIERS, has arrived here from Gibraltar via Cadiz. When driven from Algiers by the Barbarian Dey, he sought and found an asylum in the dominions of that nation which has been declared our enemy—and the enemy which Mr. LEAR's master has falsely insinuated as being the INSTIGATOR OF THE WAR. He knows how base the insinuation is; for he knows that it was owing to the IMPROVIDENCE (to call it by no harsher name) of the American administration, & the well-known caprice of the Dey.”

The manner in which I was sent from Algiers having been fully detailed in a letter to the secretary of state, and published in the newspapers of the U. S. makes it unnecessary to touch upon that point here. But the same letter contains some remarks which clearly show that I had reason to think the conduct of the Dey of Algiers towards the U. S. was instigated by the British; and so far am I from considering that insinuation base, that I have good grounds for believing it TRUE.

With respect to my KNOWING that the improvidence of the American administration was the cause of the outrageous conduct of the Dey of Algiers, towards the U. S. I shall only say, that I know the REVERSE; as it was universally acknowledged by the public functionaries,

and others, in Algiers, that the government of the U. S. had been remarkably faithful in the fulfilment of their treaty and stipulations with the Dey and regency of Algiers.

I arrived in Gibraltar, on board the ship *Allegany*, (which had carried the stores to Algiers, in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, and which the Dey refused to receive) on the 4th of August. On the 7th, the ship was admitted to pratique; and in the night of that day, while I was yet on board the ship with my family, an officer came on board from the ship of the British commander afloat in the bay of Gibraltar, and demanded of the captain the register and other papers of the ship, which were delivered to him; and he then informed us, that an account had reached Gibraltar that evening, of the U. S. having declared war against G. B. and that he was sent by the British commodore to take possession of the *Allegany* and all the other American vessels then in the bay of Gibraltar. The day following, the *Allegany* was removed to the New Mole, and anchored under the guns of the saluting battery, in a place well known in Gibraltar by the name of Rotten-Row, where she was moored, her sails unbent, a guard put on board her, and all the crew, excepting the captain, mate, and one seaman, taken out and put on board the prison-ship. The day after, I was permitted to go on shore with my family and such things as we had been able to bring with us from Algiers.

I stated to the British commander afloat, com. Penrose, the circumstance under which the *Allegany* had entered the bay of Gibraltar, to seek the rights of hospitality (having been driven from Algiers) without any view or intention, of profiting by commercial speculation; & therefore flattered myself, that, whatever might be the fate of the vessel and cargo, the master and crew would be permitted to return home without detention. The commodore in his reply, expressed himself fully sensible of the peculiar situation in which the crew of the *Allegany* were placed; but as it was wholly out of his power to take any measures respecting the crew, without orders, promised to apply to his commander in chief (the British Admiral at Lisbon) for permission to shew peculiar indulgence to the *Allegany's* crew. But it does not appear that such permission ever was granted as the crew remained on board the prison ship in Gibraltar bay, where the captain, mate and men, who were at first permitted to remain on board the *Allegany*, were afterwards sent; the ship and cargo were condemned by that NOTORIOUS TRIBUNAL.



British vice admiralty court—the crew was sent to England, capt. Eveleth, master of the *Allegany*, was permitted to return with me to the United States, on his parole, and the security of R. S. Hackley, esq. and myself, that he would not bear arms against G. B. until exchanged.

I was permitted to reside in Gibraltar with my family without restraint, our little property we saved from Algiers was not molested; and in Dec. last I went to Cadiz in a British transport, in which com. Penrose had the politeness to give passage to myself and family.—Capt. Eveleth had his adventure on board the *Allegany* restored to him when the ship was condemned, and was permitted to go to Cadiz, when the parole and security were given us before mentioned.

This is the asylum, this the hospital, which we received in the dominions of G. B. when driven from Algiers by the Barbarian Dey.

TOBIAS LEAR.

New-York, April 19, 1813.

From *Cobbett's Register*—February 20.

#### AMERICAN WAR

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST)

It is very true, that there were people in the house of commons to promise to support the war if the repeal of the orders in council failed to satisfy the Americans; but, I made no such promise, and therefore I, though a fly amongst eagles, am at liberty to express my disapprobation of the war. Nay, I most distinctly said at the time, that the repeal of the orders in council would not satisfy the American people. I had, indeed, said so, many months before; and had said it upon a knowledge of the fact. I had all along said, that, unless we ceased to impress persons out of American ships upon the high seas, we could have war; and therefore, when the ministry were by Mr. Brougham, reduced to the necessity of repealing the orders in council, I, in an address to the prince regent, prayed him to add a relinquishment of the practice of impressment, without which, I positively asserted, the other measure would fail of its desired effect. Nevertheless Mr. Ponsonby (as the leader of the Whigs) did promise support to the war, if the repeal of the orders failed to satisfy America; and Mr. Brougham did the same. The country was thus misled, and was prepared for a justification of the war. The manufacturers, some of whom came to see me in Newgate, where I had been imprisoned for two years and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand pounds to the king, which I have since paid to his

by this time, have discovered, that I behalt, for having written and published upon the subject of the flogging of the local militiamen, in the town of Ely in England, who had been first quelled by German troops; here I say, in this prison, I saw some of the manufacturers, who after the success of Mr. Brougham's motion, were preparing to return home full of joy in the assurance of a renewed and uninterrupted intercourse with America, and I told them, they ought to moderate their joy; for that Mr. Brougham's success would not produce the effect they expected, but that on the contrary his pledge to support the war, if that measure failed to ensure peace, might be attended hereafter with infinite mischief. They did not absolutely laugh in my face, but I could clearly perceive, that they did not believe a word that I said, and that they attributed my gloomy predictions to a feeling, which though I might have been excused for possessing it, really was a stranger, as far as that subject went, to my breast.—The truth is, that they saw no importance in any thing but commerce, they saw nothing in impressment to make a nation go to war; they regarded it as madness, that a nation would suspend its commercial gain for a single hour for the sake of a few thousand men impressed by a foreign power. I, however, know the disposition of the free people of America better; I had heard the declaration of the congress on the subject; I knew that that body, whose seats are not bought and sold, spoke the voice of the people, and, upon this ground, together with other grounds that I need not be particular in naming, I founded my assurance to the manufacturers, that the repeal of the orders in council would not answer the end they expected from it; and I could not help, I must confess, feeling some slight degree of anger against the manufacturing bodies, when I saw them meeting to vote thanks to Mr. Brougham, without taking the smallest notice of my incessant efforts to prevent that destruction of their hopes, which I saw would speedily tread upon the heels of their exultation. However, this feeling had long been extinguished in my breast, and I only regret that I am without the power of affording any portion of assistance to the poor suffering wretches in the manufacturing districts.

To return now to the debate; lord Castlereagh talks of concessions made to America in the repeal of the orders in council. I have often shown that there was, according to the settled laws and usages of nations, no concession at all. Nay, there was according to our

own doctrine, according to our own part of the correspondence, no concession made to America. The thing is shown as clear as day light, in two words.—We all along avowed, that *in themselves considered*, our orders in council were a violation of the neutral rights of America; but, we asserted that they were justified by the violation of those same rights committed by Napoleon; and we declared that we would cease, our violation the moment France ceased her's. France did cease; we had, according to our own declaration, proof that France had ceased before we made the repeal. We then ceased; but, I put it to the common sense of the reader, whether this cessation ought to be called a CONCESSION. Thus, according to our own doctrine; according to our own diplomatic correspondence; according to our own more solemn acts, the orders themselves and the declaration of repeal, according to all these, we made no CONCESSION at all to America. Why, then, talk about concessions? It may have an effect here; but, assuredly, it will have none in America. Whose voice of the people) have constantly protested against our orders in council as an open and gross violation of the known and acknowledged rights of America, and as receiving not a shadow of justification from the violent and unjust conduct of France. To talk, therefore, of concessions seems to me to be something intolerable; but, to expect, that the people of America would, after the solemn declaration of congress to the contrary; to expect that they would disarm upon our ceasing to violate one of their rights, while a still graver subject of complaint existed; to entertain such an expectation as this, appears unaccountable upon any supposition than that of our ministers and members of parliament being wholly deficient in knowledge relative to the opinions and feelings of the American people, and the means of the American government.

Besides, there was another consideration connected with the repeal of the orders in council; and that was, that, by the repeal we merely announced our intention to cease to violate a right. We said nothing about compensation for the past. This was very material; for, it was impossible that it should be overlooked by the American government, without an abandonment of all the principles upon which it had resisted the orders in council. I also pointed this out at the time, for which I was treated as a fool & a friend of France by a Scotch newspaper. The manufactures of Paisley, will,



was a better friend of England than their impudent countrymen, and that I foresaw an obstacle to peace which had escaped the eyes of both the parties in parliament, for, lord Castlereagh now tells us, that such compensation was demanded as a preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. "The orders in council," he said "were now wholly out of the question, by the overture for an armistice on both sides; but even on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, the American government had pressed the matter so far, and in such a temper, as to admit of no amicable arrangements. Mr. Russell had put in claims to have indemnity for all captures made by our cruisers, under the orders in council, since, 1806. He did not say that this might not have been given up, but, as the question stood, it evidently appeared that America had shewn no disposition to be satisfied with the forbearance of this country."—Well, if this might have been given up on our side; why not give it up at first, and see what it would do? However, the demand was made, we see, & I said the American government could not avoid making without exposing itself to the detestation of the people, as a base abandoner of their rights; rights so long contended for, & sought to be redressed by means of so many and so large sacrifices.—Now, our ministers and Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Brougham ought to have foreseen that this demand would be made.—In not foreseeing it they shewed a want of knowledge upon the subject, and also a want of knowledge as to the circumstances in which America stood with regard to France, from whom she was, and still is demanding indemnity, upon exactly the same principle that she makes the demand on us.

#### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

*Extract from Rules and Regulations for the Army.*

Rules with regard to Promotion.

1. Original vacancies will be supplied by selection; accidental vacancies by seniority, excepting, in extraordinary cases.

2. Promotions to the Rank of Captain, will be made *regimentally*—to that of Field appointments, by *line*—the Light Artillery, Dragoons, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen, being kept always distinct.

3. No officer shall be entitled to the pay, rations, or emoluments annexed to any office, until he shall have notice of his appointment thereto from the War Department; or from a general officer, with respect to appointments in the gift of Generals.

### American Prize-list.

*List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

266. Schooner Three Sisters, laden with plaster, sent into Salem by the Fame.

267. Brig Union, from Guernsey for Grenada, in ballast, sent into Old Town by the General Armstrong privateer of New-York.—The Union carries 6 guns.

268. Schooner Neptune, with a cargo of fish, salt and oil, taken by the Revenge of Salem, and sent into Cape Ann.

269. Barque Fisher, from Rio Janerio, with a very valuable cargo and specie—sent into Portland by the Fox of Portsmouth.

270. Brig James Bray, with rum and pimento, has arrived at Boston, a prize to the Bunker's Hill.

271. Brig Union, from Guernsey for St. Christopher's, sent into New-York by the general Armstrong privateer.

272. Brig Lady Harriot, with a cargo of wine, from Cadiz, has been sent into New-York by the ORDERS IN COUNCIL!—a privateer of that place. Good!

273, 274, 275. Three vessels, captured by the same, and ransomed.

276. Brig Freedom, 700 hogsheads of salt, head by the Thorne for St. John's, sent into Marblehead.

277. The schooner America, of Newburyport, sent into Salem, by the privateers Fame, Industry and Dromo, laden with salt.

These privateers, passing Indian island, a British post, were fired upon by the enemy. They returned the compliment, and determined to seize all the vessels then lying there.—They succeeded only in getting their neighbor's vessel out, the rest being run on shore. She is good prize, for trading with the enemy.

278. Brig —, for Jamaica—a valuable vessel, sent into New-London by the Joel Barlow privateer.

279. Schooner John Bull, a king's packet, out of New-Providence, chased on shore on Crooked island, by the Rover of New-York.

280. Ship Arge, from a South-sea voyage for London, carrying 10 guns and 2 swivels, with a large number of small arms, and 26 men; laden with 1500 casks of oil and 15 tons of whale-bone—taken off the Western islands by the U. S. frigates President and Congress. That is a very valuable prize.

281. Frigate MACEDONIAN, 49 guns, and 306 men, sent into New-York by the frigate United States, captain Decatur. The Macedonian is a frigate of the first class—a new vessel, only four months out of dock; a fast sailor, and termed by her late officers the "Flower of Old England."

282. Ship John Hamilton, 350 tons, mounting 16 guns, 12 pounders, and 30 men, from Honduras for London, laden with 700 tons of mahogany, sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin privateer, of that port, after a smart action, but without the loss of lives on either side, though several were wounded. A fine prize.

283. Brig —, from the Brazils, laden with cotton, sent into the Chesapeake by the U. S. brig Argus.

284. Schooner Loreen, from Martinico for St. Martins, laden with sugar and coffee, sent into Philadelphia by the Revenge, of that port.

### HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which "tried men's souls," would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. Its early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had its origin since the invention of letters. All, before its discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire, and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed. An abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix.

#### PROPOSALS

To Publish by Subscription,  
*A History of the Revolutionary War in America.*

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war. The entire deduced from several authorities, and carefully arranged. By the Editor of the Military Monitor.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are obliged again to take up arms against their former enemy.

The heroic deeds, the patient sufferings, and the noble perseverance which, brought our former war to a successful issue, will show how little cause there is, comparatively, for despondence, and how much for exultation, in the present contest.

One object, in the present publication, is to afford the contemplated history at a price as low as to be within the means of every family. When the great labour of compiling such work be considered, it is hoped every reader will confess it's cheapness, at the price of one dollar, each copy, to consist of about 300 pages, 12mo, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

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